

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1830.

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## BY AUTHORITY.



Seal of the United States: Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

NUMBER 55.

An Act to provide for the final settlement of land claims in Florida.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims and titles to land filed before the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, acting as Commissioners, in the district of East Florida, under the quantity contained in one league square, which have been decided and recommended for confirmation, contained in the reports, abstracts, and opinions, of said Register and Receiver, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to law, and referred by him to Congress, on the fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, with the exception of such claims as were confirmed by the Spanish Government, subsequent to the twenty-fourth of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, which shall be re-examined and reported, with the evidence by the Register and Receiver, before the next session of Congress, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be laid before Congress.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the conflicting Spanish claims, reported in obedience to the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved May the eighth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and recommended for confirmation as valid titles, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, so far as the United States have any title to the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims derived from the former British Government, contained in reports of the Commissioners of East Florida, or the Register and Receiver, acting as such, who did not avail themselves of the provisions of the treaty between Spain and England, signed at Versailles on the twentieth of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, by leaving said Province, but who remained in the same, and became Spanish authorities, and have been recommended for confirmation by said Commissioners, or Register and Receiver, acting as such, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all the remaining claims which have been presented according to law, and not finally settled upon the same condition, restrictions, and limitations, in every respect, as are prescribed by the act of Congress, approved twenty-third May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement and confirmation of private land claims in Florida."

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Register and Receiver to deliver over all papers relative to private land claims in East Florida to the keeper of the public archives.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That all confirmations of land titles, under this act, shall only operate as a relinquishment of the rights of the United States to the said lands respectively, and shall not be construed either as a guarantee of any such titles, or in any manner affecting the rights of other persons to the same lands.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of twenty-third May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, as directed that the selections of claimants who availed themselves of the first section of said act, by accepting a quantity equal to one league square within their respective grants, which confined the selection to sectional lines, shall not be held to extend to the selection by the claimants of a greater quantity than a section, but the said claimants, who have, or may hereafter select, under the provisions of said law, any quantity equal to the amount granted in bodies larger than a section in the form of any Spanish survey or plat of survey, or where the sections are broken by any river, the said land so selected, or which may be so selected, is hereby confirmed to said claimants; and it shall be the duty of the Surveyor Gen-

eral to make a survey and certificate of all such claims, to return the same to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and thereupon a patent shall issue to the original grantee, or to his assignee, if the land has been sold or transferred to any other person or to the legal owner by purchase or descent.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the claimants who are entitled to the provisions of that act, or who may avail themselves of the foregoing provision of this act, by taking a quantity equal to a league square in lieu of the whole grant, shall be, and they are hereby, allowed the further time of one year, from the passage of this act, to execute their relinquishment, and to file their acceptance of the provisions of said law.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Registers and Receivers to restore to the claimants the title deeds on which they may have finally rejected the claims.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
J. C. CALHOUN,  
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
Approved, May 26, 1830.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

NUMBER 56.

An Act for the distribution of certain books therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, published in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of twenty-seventh March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, which have been or may hereafter be received at the Department of State, be distributed and disposed of in manner following, to wit:

To the President and Vice President of the United States, one copy each; to the Heads of Department, five copies each; to the Postmaster General, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Superintendent of the Patent Office, one copy each; to each Member and Delegate of the present Congress, one copy; to the Library of the Senate, five copies; to the Library of the House of Representatives, ten copies; to the Attorney General, the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the other Courts of the United States, each one copy; to each Governor of a State or Territory, for the public library of the State or Territory, one copy; to the Military Academy at West Point, and to each incorporated University, College, Historical or Antiquarian Society, and Athenaeum, one copy; to the Secretary of State, one copy for each American Legation in foreign countries; to the Secretary of the Navy five copies for the Naval Commanders on different stations; and to each person who has been President of the United States, one copy.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, of the edition of the Journals of the House ordered to be printed by a resolution of this House of eighteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the copies be distributed in the manner following, to wit:

To the President and Vice President of the United States, one copy each; to the Heads of Department, five copies each; to each Member and Delegate of the present Congress, one copy; to the Library of the Senate, five copies; to the Attorney and Postmaster General, one copy each; to each Governor of a State or Territory, for the public library of the State or Territory, one copy; to the Military Academy at West Point, and to each incorporated University, College, Historical or Antiquarian Society, and Athenaeum, one copy; and to each person who has been President of the United States, one copy; and that the residue remain in the custody of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, till otherwise ordered by the House.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the books hereby directed to be distributed be properly prepared for transmission, under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and that they be forwarded free of postage, by mail, to the persons hereby authorized to receive them, or delivered to the order of said persons in the City of Washington.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That, of the Copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution which shall remain after the distribution aforesaid, one copy shall be distributed to each new member of each Congress succeeding the present, until all the copies shall have been distributed, with the exception of twenty-five, which shall be retained for the Library of Congress.

Approved, May 26, 1830.

NUMBER 57.

An Act, making appropriation for certain ex-

penditures on account of the Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster's Departments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit:

For the erection of barracks and the purchase of land at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, twelve thousand dollars; for the payment of the land upon which the barracks are erected at Houlton, in the State of Maine, six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents; for the completion of the barracks at New London, and for a portico to the officers' quarters, two thousand five hundred dollars; for barracks, quarters, hospital, and store-houses at Green Bay, fifteen thousand dollars; for completion of Jefferson Barracks, in the State of Missouri, eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars; for the erection of a store-house for the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments at Baton Rouge three thousand five hundred dollars; for the erection of barracks at Key West and for ditching, draining, and clearing the ground required to be used for military purposes, fifteen thousand dollars; for opening a road from Green Bay to Winnebago Lake, and thence to Fort Winnebago, two thousand dollars; for the completion of the military road in the State of Maine, forty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-two cents; for the erection of wooden barracks for the troops at Fortress Monroe, ten thousand two hundred dollars; for the purchase of five and a half acres of land for the use of the National Armory at Springfield, in Massachusetts, two thousand two hundred dollars; for the erection of a new fire-proof Arsenal at the National Armory at Springfield, in Massachusetts, sixteen thousand dollars; for the National Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, viz: For extending the walls and embankments which convey the water from the Potomac river to the works, nine thousand three hundred dollars; for erecting a forging-shop, till hammer, and new workshop, six thousand five hundred dollars; for the erection of ten additional dwelling houses for the workmen, ten thousand dollars; for stating the roofs of the present workshops, three thousand two hundred dollars; for the purchase of five acres of land adjoining the Arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts, five hundred dollars; for the erection of a military laboratory and workshop at West Point, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the purchase of a Lithographic Press, of paper and ink, and for the employment of a suitable Lithographer for the War Department, six hundred dollars; for barracks at Fort Gratiot, five thousand dollars; for the security of the Pea Patch Island; for the construction of a new water tank; and for gravelling the parade at Fort Delaware, forty-one thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and fourteen cents.

Approved, May 31, 1830.

NUMBER 58.

An Act providing for the settlement of the accounts of certain Diplomatic Functionaries.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to settle the accounts of William B. Lawrence, late Charges des Affaires of the United States at London; of Alexander H. Everett, late Minister of the United States to Spain; and of James Barbour, Junior, late acting Secretary of Legation at London; William Radcliff, late Consul of the United States at Lima, for Diplomatic services performed upon the death of the Charge des Affaires of the United States; and of William H. D. C. Wright, Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, for diplomatic services performed upon the retirement of the Charge des Affaires of the United States; as for as the same shall appear to the Secretary of State to have been sanctioned by instructions from the Department of State, or to have a just and equitable foundation in usage.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

NUMBER 59.

An Act making a re-appropriation of a sum heretofore appropriated for the suppression of the slave trade.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the unexpended balance of the sum of thirty thousand dollars, appropriated by the act, entitled "An Act making an appropriation for the suppression of the slave trade," approved May twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, be re-appropriated to the same object, pursuant to the act of Congress of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Approved, May 31, 1830.

NUMBER 60.

An Act making a re-appropriation of a sum heretofore appropriated for the suppression of the slave trade.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the unexpended balance of the sum of thirty thousand dollars, appropriated by the act, entitled "An Act making an appropriation for the suppression of the slave trade," approved May twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, be re-appropriated to the same object, pursuant to the act of Congress of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Approved, May 31, 1830.

## A SCENE FROM THE DEEDS.

Now only the highest summit peeped out of the waters. Semin, a noble youth, to whom the fairest of maidens had sworn eternal truth, had landed his beloved Zemira on this pinnacle. Alone, for all the rest had been swept off by the flood, they stood in the howling storm-wind. The waves broke upon them, the thunder bellowed above them, and below roars a swelling ocean. Gloomy was the darkness around, unless when lightnings illuminated the dismal scene; every cloud threatened destruction from its dark brow, and every wave rolled carcases along, and seemed yawning for a further prey. Zemira pressed her lover to her trembling heart; tears mingled with the rain drops which trickled down her pale cheeks; she spake with faltering voice: "There is no hope of safety more, my beloved Semin: we are on all sides surrounded with lowering death. O desolation! O woe! You may see it climb nearer and nearer, the death which awaits us. Which of these billows is to submerge us?—Hold me in thy cold and shivering arms, my beloved! Soon shall I, soon shalt thou, be no more; swept into the universal whirlpool of destruction. Now, my God, what a wave approaches! it glitters in the lightning—it passes over us." She spake and sank powerless on Semin.

"O God of judgment," she exclaimed, "is there no safety, no pity for us?" How the waves rush, the thunder roars, and the voice of winds tells of this unattractive vengeance. O God, our years have passed in innocence. Thou, my Semin, was the most virtuous of youths. Woe to me! thou hast adorned my being with a thousand joys; but they are fled, they are gone forever. And thou, who gavest me my life, thou too hast been torn from my side; and my tortured sight had to behold thee lifting up thy head above the waters, and thy arms, for the last time, as if to bless me. All are swallowed up. Yet, Semin, Semin, this lonely and forsaken world would be a paradise to me, with thee still by my side. O God! our years have been passed in innocence; is there no pity for the blameless—no salvation?—What says my tormented heart. God pardon me! We are dying. What is human innocence before thee?"

The youth held his beloved, who shivered in the storm-wind, and spake. "Yes, my beloved, all life is washed off from the earth of this desolation. My beloved Zemira! the coming instant is our last. Yes, they are fled: all the hopes of our life; that holy moment when we vowed to each other inviolable constancy, we have in vain exulted in; we are dying. But let us not, like outcasts, pine over a common lot. What is the longest life, and the joyfulest, but a dew drop which hangs to-day on the rock, and to-morrow falls into the ocean. Lift up thy courage. Beyond this life there is a bliss and eternity. Let us not tremble to cross the narrow sea."

Courage and joy rose in the soul of Zemira, and embellished her countenance. She lifted her hands amid the tempest, and said, "Yes, I feel, these great and mighty truths. Ye are but gone before, my beloved ones, who were lately torn from me: we too, are coming: we soon shall meet again. See, my beloved, death is coming nearer, on this rising, stifling blackness of the waves. O! Semin, embrace me; leave me not, the wave lifts me, I float."

I embrace thee, Zemira, said the youth, I embrace thee, death, with welcome!

So they spake; while the flood swept them away in each others arms.

Byron's Humanity..... "The last bird I ever fired at," says Lord Byron, "was an eagle on the shore of the gulph of Lepanto, near Vostizza. It was only wounded, and I tried to save it—the eye was so bright. But it pined and died in a few days; and I never have since, and never will attempt the death of another bird."

## SPEECH OF MR. McDUFFIE.

Against the Prohibitory System.

MR. McDUFFIE said that, he entirely concurred with the chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, as to the expediency of providing for the faithful collection of the revenue; but differing very widely with that gentleman as to the best practical mode of effecting the object, he begged leave to submit the amendment which he had prepared for that purpose. I propose said Mr. McDuffie, to secure a strict and honest observance of the revenue laws, not by arbitrary penalties imposed at the discretion of the officers of the customs, but by rendering the laws themselves so just and moderate and equitable, that the great temptation to evade them, which is now held out by the high rate of the duties will be, in a great measure, removed. As the amendment I have offered obviously opens for discussion the policy of the entire system of prohibition and protection, I will now proceed to offer some considerations to the committee, which I trust they will find not unworthy of their grave and solemn consideration. I shall pass over, with a bare allusion to them, many of the topics which have been heretofore urged on this floor, to show the inexpediency of the system we are contemplating. The inevitable tendency of this system to destroy foreign commerce, and consequently our commercial, marine and naval power, has been so repeatedly urged; and, on a recent occasion, with such conclusive proofs and triumphant arguments by my friend from New York, (Mr. Cassius M. Tamm) that I will not attempt to add anything to what he has said on the subject. Neither, Sir, do I propose to go into an investigation of those abstract principles of political economy to which we have so often, and so vainly appealed for the purpose of convincing the majority of the expediency and justice of the course they have been pursuing. That is an equally unwise and unjust attempt to direct the course of national industry, by Government restrictions—that individual sagacity and interest will infallibly find out and pursue those employments that are most profitable—are positions in which the enlightened writers on the science of political economy, in every part of the world, almost unanimously concur. Yes, Sir, it is a singular and striking proof of the soundness of the doctrines for which we are contending, that for the last half century, almost all the philosophers and political economists of Great Britain and France, in the midst of commercial restrictions imposed by their own Governments, have boldly maintained the folly and injustice of those restrictions. Theirs is the disinterested testimony of enlightened minds, seeking only for truth, and having no motive to pervert it. But I pass this over. Nor shall I now enter into any argument (as I have in former discussions of this subject) to prove to gentlemen from other parts of the Union, that the interest of a majority of their own constituents would be better promoted by reducing the duties they have been so anxious to increase. I will barely state, that I do most sincerely and conscientiously believe, that even in those parts of the Union for whose exclusive advantage the existing high duties have been imposed, the interest of nine men are sacrificed where that of one is promoted by them. Nothing can be more clearly demonstrable, in my opinion, than that even in Massachusetts, and Vermont and Pennsylvania, the great mass of the community, the small farmers, and the persons engaged in handicraft employments, are subjected to unjust and injurious burthens, to promote the interest of a comparatively small number of large capitalists. But, Sir, it is now too late to urge this view of the subject, and perhaps it would not be very becoming in me, to attempt to school gentlemen from other parts of the Union in what related to the peculiar interest of their own constituents. I shall therefore, take it for granted, that the existing system of commercial restrictions has been established by the majority of Congress from a deliberate conviction that it is calculated to promote the interest of their constituents, and that there is no probability that majority will undergo a change. Now, Sir, however much I may be disposed to question the rights and the powers of the majority in some other respects, I agree that they have the undoubted and exclusive right to determining for themselves, what will best promote their own interests. How far they have a right to decide upon the interests and rights of others, is quite another question. I shall assume, then, as the basis of the remarks I intend to offer, that the system of prohibitory duties, which aims at the ultimate exclusion of all those articles of foreign merchandise, which the Southern States have an interest in importing, is the fixed and unalterable policy of Congress. I



sincerely deplore the fact, but I should be guilty of exciting false and delusive hopes in my constituents, if I did not declare it. Sir, no man who will reflect upon the progress of this system for the last twelve years, can indulge the slightest hope that it will ever be abandoned by those who improved it upon us. From year to year the duties have been increased and the system extended, and at each successive enlargement of the circle of monopoly, the majority in Congress has uniformly increased. So far from perceiving any indications of a reaction here, it seems obvious to me that the more odious and oppressive and intolerable the system is rendered to the people of that portion of the Union whose rights it grossly violates, and whose interests it is calculated to destroy, the more determined and obstinate are the majority in adhering to it, and extending its operation. Placing the question then upon the footing on which it is placed by the advocates of this system—conceding to them the right and the capacity to judge of their own interests—yielding the point, as I am compelled to do, that the prohibitory system does really promote what they regard as their true interest, I shall proceed to demonstrate, as I think I can most conclusively, that the interest of the majority thus to be promoted, consists in the absolute annihilation of the rights and interests of the minority.

In this state of facts a very grave and momentous question irresistibly forces itself upon the consideration of this body: how far it is the right of the majority to destroy the separate and peculiar interests of the minority; and how far the minority are under any constitutional or moral obligation to submit to so monstrous an outrage?

Sir, I am well convinced that the people of the United States have not realized, even in a partial degree, the nature and extent of the oppression under which the people of the Southern States are laboring. I shall proceed, therefore, to inquire, in the first place, what is the operation of your system of import duties upon the various portions of the Union, regarding it merely as a system of revenue?

Has it any pretension to be regarded as a just and equal system of taxation? Is not the fact undeniable, that almost the whole burden of federal taxation, is thrown upon those branches of productive industry which furnish the exchanges of our foreign commerce, while all the other branches of domestic production are free from taxation, and a large portion of them derive considerable bounties, indirectly, from the very burthens imposed upon those productions which constitute the staples of foreign commerce? If I have not entirely mistaken the true operation of the revenue laws of the United States, there never was a more unequal and unjust system of taxation, devised by any Government, of ancient or modern times.

A reference to the Treasury statements of the commerce of the United States, will show that the whole amount of the domestic productions annually exported to foreign countries, taking an average of years is something less than fifty-eight millions of dollars. Taking this to be the aggregate value of the domestic exports of the Southern and Southwestern States, which are engaged in the production of the great agricultural staples of cotton, tobacco and rice—constituting less than one third part of the Union—export to the amount of thirty-seven millions of dollars; and those portions of the States just mentioned, which are engaged in the production of cotton and rice—constituting less than one fifth part of the Union—export to the amount of thirty millions of dollars. Now, Sir, it would be difficult to imagine a proposition in political economy more undeniable, than that the amount of imports which belong to each respective portion of the Union, must be proportioned to their exports. It is wholly immaterial who are the carriers and importers of the merchandise received in exchange for domestic productions, or through what custom house it happens to pass. It must still be regarded as constituting the commerce of that portion of the country in exchange for the productions of which it is obtained; and every imposition of duties upon that commerce is a burthensome taxation thrown upon the domestic industry by which it is sustained. If, therefore, you would know what stake any particular portion of the Union has in the foreign commerce of the country, you have only to ascertain what proportion the exports of domestic productions, from that part of the Union, bears to the whole amount of foreign merchandise imported for consumption. How, then, are the burthens imposed by this Government regarding the import duties as a mere system of revenue—distributed among the various states and sections of this Union? If I shall succeed in shewing that the States engaged in the production of cotton, tobacco and rice, are taxed by the Federal Government in proportion to the amount of their exports, it will follow that those States pay very nearly two-thirds of the whole amount of the Federal revenue. It will also follow, that the States engaged in the production of cotton and rice

alone, with a population of little more than two millions, pay more than one half of that revenue. I am aware, Sir, that these proportions are calculated to startle those who have not obtained the subject attentively. Gentlemen will think it scarcely possible that any population in the world could have existed, in tolerable comfort, under such a weight of taxes. I will proceed, then, to the proof of the proposition, that the exports of the planting States indicate the proportion of Federal taxes paid by these States, taking fairly into view the entire operation of our fiscal system. And I beg that those gentlemen who are in favor of the existing policy, will examine my argument critically, and if they can detect any fallacy in it, that they will expose it to this Committee. My sincere desire is to arrive at the truth. If I am in error, it is my anxious wish that it may be clearly pointed out, as very important issues may probably hang upon it.

If the Southern planters were to export their own productions in their own ships and import, in the same way, the merchandise obtained in exchange for it, would any doubt exist that they actually paid into the Treasury an amount of taxes proportioned to their exports? Exporting productions to the amount of thirty-seven millions of dollars, they would pay, assuming the average rate of the duties even at forty per cent., \$14,800,000; while the States producing cotton and rice would pay twelve millions. Now, as the importing merchant is nothing more than the agent of the planter, the true operation of import duties will be much more clearly perceived by dispensing with this agency. It tends to confuse the inquirer, by keeping out of view the real parties to the proceeding. The merchant certainly bears his own share of the burthens of Federal taxation; but the burthens of the planter are in no degree diminished by that fact. I assume, then, that the planter is subjected to precisely the same burthen, as a planter, that he would be if he had no factor or commercial agent, but exported his own produce himself, and imported what he obtained for it abroad. Why, then, is it denied that he is taxed in proportion to the amount of his exports? It is denied, Mr. CHAIRMAN, upon the assumed ground that the producer pays no part of the tax, as a producer, but that the whole burthen falls upon the consumer of the articles subjected to import duties. Now, although, as I shall hereafter attempt to shew, the condition of the planter would be very little better, even if it were true that the consumer paid the whole tax, yet I deem it important to refute the common error, that indirect taxes, laid upon production, fall ultimately and exclusively on consumption. I know, Sir, that indirect taxes do not exclusively rest upon those classes from whom they are actually levied. But upon what principle of reason or common sense can it be maintained that no part of them rests there?

(To be continued.)

#### Mr. RENCHER'S CIRCULAR.

To the Free-men of the North Carolina District of North Carolina.

(CONCLUDED.)

The bill providing for the removal of the Indians West of the Mississippi has been one of deep interest, and fruitful of misrepresentation and abuse of those who have supported it. It has been viewed as an administration measure, and has therefore received the most violent and vindictive abuse from the minions of party, "for it is their vocation, Hal!" But if we examine this matter candidly, we shall find that the removal of the Indians West of the Mississippi has received the approbation of every administration, from Thomas Jefferson down to the present time, and was a favorite object with, and warmly recommended by, our late President. In 1824, 1827, and 1829, bills were passed almost unanimously, and large appropriations made, with the ultimate object of removing the Indians West of the Mississippi; and in 1829, a bill similar to the one passed at this session was introduced, but not finally acted on for the want of time. In the report which accompanied that bill, speaking of the gradual decay of the Indians, the committee use the following strong language: "How are they to be preserved? The committee can perceive but one way, and that is by adopting the policy proposed by the Government, for their removal and collocation without the limits of the States and organized Territories. The President of the United States also approves of and recommends this course, and, among other reasons by him assigned, is the unanswerable one of the difficulty likely to arise from the formation of independent governments among the Indians within the limits of sovereign States claiming to be independent of ours." Such were the views of the late administration; such are the views of the present; and I confess I was greatly surprised to find men who had supported this measure under the late administration, arrayed in one solid phalanx (with one honorable exception) against it when recommended by President Jackson.

The bill does not contemplate the exercise of any force, or the violation of any treaty, as has been misrepresented, but simply authorizes the President to exchange lands West of the Mississippi with such tribes or nations of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove there, embracing those Indians, the title to whose land the General Government is bound to extinguish, and those whose lands, the title being extinguished, belong to the General Government.

The good faith of the Nation, the harmony of the Union, and the preservation of these unfortunate Indian tribes, all strongly recommended the adoption of this measure. In 1802 the State of Georgia ceded to the United States all her vacant territory, now forming the States of Alabama and Mississippi, upon the express condition that the United States should extinguish the Indian title within the State as early as the same could be done on reasonable terms. Georgia has waited for twenty-eight years, and called on the Government to fulfil her obligations, which we could not refuse without a base violation of our national faith. Our own interest likewise forbade that we should any longer delay this matter. The Cherokee country in Georgia comprises a rich and valuable territory of six millions of acres. The whites and the half-breeds who have incorporated themselves with the Indians are making valuable improvements in this country, and the longer we defer the purchase of the Indian title, the more exorbitant will be the price we shall be forced to pay for it.

But there is another grave and important consideration. The Indians within the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, under the influence of interested white men, have formed separate governments, claiming to be independent of, and superior to, the laws of those States. The States, protesting against this exercise of sovereignty within their limits, have appealed to the General Government, under the Constitution, which declares that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State," and have determined to extend their laws over them. The Indians, in turn, have appealed to us for protection, and their pretended friends in Congress seem to think that, under existing treaties with them, the President should levy an armed force, and march to the slaughter of our Southern brethren and friends, or make them bow to Indian sovereignty. Without feeling it necessary to decide upon the relative merits of these conflicting obligations, I have felt anxious to avoid the difficulties and calamities which seem likely to arise, by effecting, if possible, a peaceable removal of our red brethren from a situation which must be a constant source of irritation and collision, to one more congenial with their habits, where, under the parental protection of our Government, they may enjoy their own customs and their own laws, and none to molest or oppress them.

Conscious that I was justified by these great national considerations in support of this measure, I have felt peculiar pleasure in doing so, from the conviction that I was advancing the best interests of my own State, and acting in harmony with her views on this delicate and important subject. The number of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina is about three thousand, inhabiting a fertile and valuable territory of upwards of a million of acres. Upon the removal of the Indians under this bill a new field will be opened for the enterprise and industry of our hardy population, and a fresh and valuable source of revenue to the State. Deeply impressed with the importance of this measure, the Legislature of North Carolina, in 1827, addressed a memorial to Congress, in which the obligation of the General Government of removing the Indians West of the Mississippi, is expressed in the following clear and most forcible language: "The extinguishment of the Indian title to this district of country, and the removal of this unfortunate race beyond the Mississippi, are of momentous importance to the interests of this State. The fertility of the soil, the extent and value of the territory, are sufficient inducements to urge the extinguishment of the Indian title, especially as we think we have just claims upon the General Government. These are not the only inducements. The red men are not within the pale of civilization. They are not under the restraints of morality nor the influence of religion, and they are always disagreeable and dangerous neighbors to a civilized people. The proximity of those red men to our white population subjects the latter to depredations and annoyance, and is a source of perpetual mutual irritation. It is believed this unfortunate race of beings might easily be induced to exchange their lands in this State for territory beyond the Mississippi, whither so many of their brethren have already gone. It is unnecessary to recite facts or urge arguments to prove that such removals will not only be beneficial to the citizens of this State, but to the Indians themselves." Such were the views of our own State in 1827, and such are now the views of the General Government.

In our relations with foreign Powers, we have much cause for congratulation.

We continue to receive from all, the most unequivocal assurances of reciprocal good feeling; and the latest advice from our minister at London gives us reason to hope that we shall shortly be restored to the benefit of a free trade with the British West India Islands. It is well known that, during the late administration, our trade with those islands was lost to us; and the embarrassment and injury sustained by the Southern country in consequence of it, is equally well known. We hail, therefore, with peculiar pleasure, the cheering prospect of being re-admitted into a market which is valuable to the country generally, but which, from its proximity, is particularly so to us.

I fear I have been too tedious, and my only apology is, my anxious desire to be fully understood by you. I will mention but one subject more, and that but briefly. It is the veto which the President has thought proper to put upon bills which passed Congress, making large appropriations for internal improvement in some of the States. During the whole of this session, there has been a constant and disgraceful scramble for the public money; and if all the projects which have been before Congress at this session had passed and been approved by the President, they would have involved us in an expenditure equal to half of our public debt. Some of them, however, were defeated in their progress through Congress; and others, which were forced through by political combinations, have been defeated by the President's veto. He has taken a high and interesting stand, in which the people will sustain him. He bottoms himself on the Constitution of his country, which he is sworn to support; and further adds, that, if this exhausting mode of appropriations is persevered in, the plain consequence must be, either a continuance of the national debt, or a resort to additional taxes. He recommends the proper course to be pursued—pay the national debt, reduce the burthens of the people, and then, if any surplus fund should be left, apply it beneficially to some well digested system of internal improvement, that shall be equitable among all the States. Influenced by such considerations, I have uniformly voted against all such measures; for I saw very clearly that, unless this wild, wasteful, and corrupt system could be arrested, the nation would be involved in endless bankruptcy and ruin. I rejoice, therefore, that an individual has been found firm enough to make one mighty effort to save his country. It will produce, it has already produced, great political excitement. He has been impelled by a sense of duty to take this step, in opposition to the wishes of many of his personal and political friends. But the whole history of Andrew Jackson proves that he lives only for his country, and verifies the language of the poet—

"An honest man is still an unmoved rock,  
"Wash'd whiter, but not shaken by the shock."

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
A RENCHER.

Washington, June 1, 1830.

#### THE WEST INDIA COLONIAL TRADE.

Numerous speculations have already appeared in the newspapers in relation to the West India Colonial Trade and the probability of recovering it through the negotiations of Mr. McLane. These speculations are not confined to the papers of this country. The journals of Upper & Lower Canada show even a greater sensitiveness on the subject than what might be supposed to be felt in the United States. Ever since the subject was introduced in the House of Representatives, at the last session, the Montreal and Quebec journalists have made it their every day topic—the peg on which to hang all sorts of surmises, hopes and expectations.

Since the pedlar-like negotiations of Mr. Adams were terminated by the late Mr. Canning, an interest has grown up in the Canada and Nova Scotia, founded in the entire and eternal exclusion of American shipping from the West Indies, and drawing its nourishment and its stimulus from the belief that the general interests of the British empire would continue to be sacrificed to the avaricious gratification of a small knot of speculators in the islands and in the colonies. The impulse given to the newspapers beyond these lines has been communicated by this knot of men. On this side of the lines, a certain set of journalists who have generally been opposed to the true interests of their own country, and who were the defenders of the egregious blunders performed by the last administration, have assumed their natural position, unite heart and soul in the narrow and exclusive views of the Canadians. The proceedings of Congress and the message of the President aroused the jealousy of this small interest in Canada. Evidence was produced rendering it very plain that the two greatest and most independent nations of the world after a hostile attitude of nearly half a century, was beginning to understand their true interest; and under the wise administration of men of sound sense without pretensions to rhetorical or diplomatic nonsense, were approaching each other in that manly, direct, and decided manner which ought always to have characterised the intercourse of free people and free nations. This was calculated to rouse the spirit of aversion beyond the lines, and the spirit of anti-patriotism within them.

We shall be mistaken, however, in the character and reputation of the present British administration. If half a dozen men in the Canada, sitting at their desks with pens behind their ears, shall controul the wisdom—obscure the foresight—or succeed in blinding the eagle eyes of the negotiators of St. James. The British government is not made of those materials which will surrender to a Chamber of Commerce in a distant Province, a course of policy affecting her relations with all Europe and America. In the present condition of Europe—in the present state of the public mind on both sides of the Atlantic—small interest must give way to great measures of public policy—and if the restoration of the intercourse between the United States and the West Indies can become the first step in a new course of policy that may change the destinies of Europe, it will not be sacrificed to the noisy appeals of selfishness or the mere reasonings of profit and loss.

What has the British government to expect from the Canada or Nova Scotia? What controul or influence have these bleak northern provinces over the public mind in Europe or America? If the balance of power in Europe should be quivering between England and any of her rivals, can the bill of lading men in Halifax or Quebec, make it kick the beam by flinging into the scale their whole batch of West India invoices?

The permanent interests and the future prosperity of England will be consulted in these negotiations, antecedent to the local or personal views of a few shipping merchants on the rocks of Halifax or Quebec. The good temper and the good sense of the two nations have returned. In a short time we shall see the effects of that temper and that sense in the colonial relations about to be established between them. The misrepresentations of the opposition in the United States joined to the avaricious jealousy of the few Canadian shippers will, we have every reason to believe, be met in such a manner as both deserve. The destinies of two great empires are no longer guided by men who excel at puns—are elegant in the choice of rhetorical flowers—and can say fine things with little heart and less honesty. N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

The following extract is from "Paul Clifford" a new novel of Bulwer, the author of "Pelham &c." which has just come from the press. The characters drawn by Bulwer are always unusually interesting, whilst his descriptions, are the most striking and picturesque, that can be imagined. He is evidently well skilled in the human affections, and the causes which move or lull them. His morals are excellent in several novels, in which he deduces one from every chapter. We think highly of his capacity for novel writing—the following extract is beautifully descriptive of one of his female characters. (Ed. Carolinian.)

In the next box to the one our adventurers adorned, they remarked more especially than the rest of the audience, a gentleman and a young lady seated next each other; the latter, who was about thirteen years old, was so uncommonly beautiful, that Paul, despite his dramatic enthusiasm, could scarcely divert his eyes from her countenance to the stage. Her hair, of a bright and fair auburn, hung in profuse ringlets about her neck, shedding a softer shade upon a complexion in which the roses seemed just budding, as it were, into blush. Her eyes, large, blue, and rather languishing than brilliant, were curtained by the darkest lashes; her mouth seemed literally girt with smiles; so numberless were the dimples that, every time the full, ripe, dewy lips were parted, rose into sight, and the enchantment of the dimples was aided by two rows of teeth more dazzling than the richest pearls that ever glittered on a bride. But the chief charm of her face was its exceeding and touching air of innocence, and girlish softness; you might have gazed forever upon that first unspeakable bloom, that all untouched and stainless down, which seemed as if a very breath could mar it. Perhaps the face might have wanted animation; but, perhaps, also, it borrowed from that want of attraction; the repose of the features was so soft and gentle, that the eye wandered there with the same delight, and left it with the same reluctance, which it experiences in dwelling on, or in quitting those hues which are found to harmonize the most with its vision.

In philosophy, equally as in poetry, it is the highest and the most useful prerogative of genius, to produce the strongest impressions of novelty, while it rescues admitted truths from the neglect caused by the very circumstance of their universal admission. Extremes meet. Truths of all others the most awful and interesting, are too often considered so true, that they lose the power of truth, and lie bedridden in the dormitory of the soul, side by side with the most despised and exploded errors.

The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred by the University of Gottingen, upon David Hoffman, Esq. Professor of Law in the University of Maryland. C. & S. Enquirer.



Salisbury: JULY 5, 1830.

We are authorized to announce Col. J. J. Davidson, as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the State Senate.

We are authorized to announce Mr. James Brown, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, of Iredell county.

When we look back into the calendar of former times, and find all the important events of ancient and modern occurrence, reflected in the luminous mirror of history, we can then, with downcast minds, and with the justice and equity of an impartial umpire, examine into the merits of party and political dissensions and decide upon them with wisdom and allowance: But when matters of interest and policy disunite the feelings and opinions of those, who immediately surround us; when the subject of difference is discussed within our own hearing, & when too we are directly interested in the result of each political dispute, how is it possible to retain the equanimity of our temper, so as to preserve in their full lustre, all the lights of judgment and moderation? We have experienced its impracticability ourselves. We candidly confess, we cannot form our opinions with as much impartiality as we could wish, and we have no doubt many others will say the same thing with us.

In the existing state of affairs in this country; in the present contest between the members of the confederation, how does the case stand? Which party looks upon the causes, that gave rise to the dissensions which have shaken the very pillars of our national edifice, and almost undermined its foundation, with a mind untrammelled, and most open to the convictions of justice or the calls of humanity? Which of these parties reasoned and remonstrated, and which inveighed and defied? Which made a thrust at the vitals of the constitution, and which turned aside the blow? None, who have witnessed the struggle between the parties identified by the names of Northern and Southern, can, if they looked with an unprejudiced eye, doubt the patriotism and generous ardour of the latter, whilst the former manifested an obstinate adherence to opinions, deriving their origin from self aggrandizement. What a wide distinction then exists between the inducements each party has to support the principles, which govern and direct their several movements! The one governed and directed entirely by principle; the other led by views of self-interest, evidencing a temper of mind indifferent to all constitutional rules.

That, which is in fact nothing but a high-wrought feeling of patriotism, is represented as the spirit of rebellion, which is spreading itself through the Southern States, whilst the deliberate, insulting tyranny of the North is loudly proclaimed as the germs of *amor patriæ*.

We hope to see the day, when the character of the opposition of the South to the existing policy of the general Government, will be fully understood and properly estimated. There is not a more patriotic race of men, to be found any where, than the inhabitants of the Southern States. It was their devotion to the rights of man, which moved them to oppose the encroachments of Federal Legislation, and to sacrifice every thing which could advance their commercial and financial prosperity for the preservation of what they estimate more highly than life itself, the uninterrupted enjoyment of their liberty.

When the immediate cause of the division of the two parties in the Union, shall have ceased, and the jealousy between them give place to general and reciprocal good feeling, then, and not till then, will the South have the part she has acted in relation to the Union, represented without disparagement, and with the impartial and liberal expression of Justice, like when she reigned in the Golden Age of the poet.

It will be recollected, we published some time since, a communication made to us, *we tenus*, that Mr. Wilson, in a moment of mental alienation, had hung his wife to a sapling, and had left her swinging, dead, upon the tree. We received a letter from Mr. Wilson lately, denying this mental faculties had ever wandered from him, and assures us that his partner was domiciled with him, safe and sound. It was highly illiberal in our informant, whoever he was, (for we do not recollect at present) to make a statement of that character, without the best evidence of its authenticity.

The Charleston Mercury contains the proceedings of a numerous assemblage of the citizens of that City, who convened for the purpose of making some preparations, to greet their distinguished Representatives in Congress, Messrs. Jayne and Drayton, on their return home. The resolutions, adopted at the meeting, are drawn up with a great deal of spirit and animation, and breathe sentiments worthy of the high source from whence they emanated. The resolutions were offered by Maj. Jas. Hamilton, Jr. prefaced by an animated and eloquent address to his fellow citizens, who were assembled to do honor to these distinguished sons of South Carolina, and able supporters of constitutional liberty.

Party dissension.—That turbulent feeling is spreading itself among a certain class of people in New York, that are operated upon by designing and declamatory men, who seek to stir up a commotion, by personating a portion of the population, that they have been disfranchised.

It is in truth, these men are deprived of any of the privileges of freemen, or have any cause, whatsoever, to complain that the operation of, the general or state Governments is cruel and oppressive, why should they attempt to lash the tide of good order and harmony into violent and destructive commotion? Why should they seek to level every order of the community, which, in the nature of things, cannot exist, even, for a brief period? Is it that the sophistry of Miss Wright has hooded their reason, and veiled their intellectual vision? Or is it that her charms have bound their good sense, as by a spell, whilst they rush on, heedlessly, to meet an impending fate.

The Editor of the Courier & Enquirer has charged the Southern states with fostering a rebellious spirit—what has he to say for the character of his own state? Admit the fact, for the sake of argument, that the feelings of the Southern community have been aroused, and that their sentiments were disloyal and threatening in their aspect, but is there any analogy of causes which have produced these turbulent feelings to the North and South? Could motives to discontent and disunion, (if it be a fact which we deny, that such sentiments are entertained by the South) be more powerful in the estimation of God or man? Was it not the abhorrence of tyranny and usurpation which urged our ancestors to revolt against their parent country, and to dissolve all political connection with the oppressors of their natural and inherent rights? Are not the cases parallel? Is not one part of the Union leagued against the other, in open violation of good faith, the basis of their association? Have we not, then, abundant cause to complain? But we have not rebelled.

Now how does the case stand with the State of New York? Have her citizens any just cause of complaint? Have they been oppressed by the unjust tendency of partial legislation? Or is it an innate predisposition, in her citizens, to rebel against the well regulated order of society, and the over due distribution of justice? Or is it that they are sufficed with the sweets of peace and the perfection of liberty?

Can the Editor of the Courier & Enquirer, dive into the secret causes of the Anti-Free-Masonry spirit, and unfold them to us? Will he tell us wherein that good and orderly society of masons have interfered with, or violated the social compact, or made inroads upon the political immunities of the people? Have they been disseminating the dark and mysterious doctrine, that the many have the right to destroy the moral, physical and political strength of the few? Or have they run counter, and defended with manly spirit the inviolability of the rights of man?

Answer these questions as they should be, or never charge a people with the same fault you are guilty of yourselves, unless you put your seal of condemnation, on both alike. Do not say to the one at home, behave better, and to the other we will force you to silence your complaints, and curb your rebellious spirits. Let oppressors and their supporters recollect these lines of Seneca "*Ingenia solum necessitas*."

All persons, who may determine to discontinue their subscriptions to our paper, within the coming twelve months, will please signify the reasons which induce them to withdraw their names, since according to the terms of our contract with *Col. White*, it is absolutely necessary for us to know the cause or causes. None will be discontinued without a compliance with this request. The postage must be paid on all letters or communication addressed to the Editors.

We, or the former Editor of this paper have been chided with considerable acrimony, for a misdirection, and sometimes a failure to send papers to subscribers. We must request, in such cases, that information be lodged with us *instantly*, setting forth the character of the complaint, and we will not fail to have all mistakes corrected. We keep a list of our subscribers, with the various Post Offices, or other places, at which they are to be left—some however must occasionally be overlooked in the hurry of business. We can assure all who have failed, or may hereafter fail, to receive their papers, that the neglect of them was not, and will not be, wilful and designed.

We, really, feel grateful to our friends, at home, as well as abroad, for the lively interest they take in our success. We mean well and we shall try to do well—should we therefore, in our zeal for the cause of constitutional liberty, utter a harsh epithet, or give offense to those, who are opposed to us in principle, we can say, once for all, that it will be undesignedly done. We do not think the less of men for differing with us in opinion, when that difference flows from honest conviction.

Melancholy casualty.—Mr. JOHN DANIEL, a young man, aged about 24, much esteemed by his acquaintances, was killed in Davidson county, on the 11th inst. by the upsetting of a cart while driving from Widow Hanes' mill to Mr. Wm. G. Beard's. The oxen were going at a moderate rate, down a hill; when, by one wheel's striking a stump, the cart was turned over; and the railing of the body striking the young man on the head, he was almost instantaneously killed. [Communicated.]

[COMMUNICATED.] FOR THE WESTERN GAZETTEER. President JACKSON against Disfranchisement. Editors: As one of the tax-paying people, I am rejoiced to see that President Jackson has put his veto on the bill appropriating \$150,000 of the public money, to make a road from Lexington, in Kentucky, to Mayville in the same state; that is, he has refused to sign the bill. It appears that the old Patriot could not find any clause, in the Constitution, which authorized Congress to appropriate the public funds to local objects of this character; and that he could not see the justice of taxing the people of the other States, to make turn pile roads for the good folks of Kentucky. The people of Kentucky are very clever people too be sure;—they claim to be "half-horse, and half-alligator," and "tip'd with a little of the snapping turtle;" yet, notwithstanding all this, like old Hickory, I cannot see the justice of taxing the people of North Carolina, to make good roads for them. Good roads are certainly very fine things, and doubtless would be very desirable to the Kentuckians. On them, they could drive their mules, horses, and fat hogs to market, very conveniently; but really, it does not look right to tax our woollens, our salt, our Sugar, Molasses, Iron, and a hundred other things, merely for the accommodation of our friends "up roaring river." If they want good roads, in the name of reason, let them make the improvements out of their own funds, and then they will know what they cost.

I am pleased, Mr. Editors, to see, at the start of your editorial career, that you have come out so manfully against this fearful subject of *Internal Improvement*. I had almost said, *Internal Improvement*. It is a good beginning, and promises well; you are for the rights of the people I see, and as long as you continue so, the people will encourage you. The people of N. Carolina never will consent to be taxed, to their very eye-brows, to raise money to be squandered away on wild schemes, and projects of this kind. As for President Jackson, his late stand against that squandering, corrupting, log-rolling system mis-called *Internal Improvement* by Congress, entitles him more, and more to the confidence and support of the people. At New-Orleans, he showed his military talents, and physical courage in defence of the nation; at this time he is showing his moral courage and patriotism, in defence of the Constitution,—and it well behoves all, who value the Union, and who wish to see our republican Government preserved, to stand by him, and support him in the attitude he has assumed. He is standing out for the rights of the people, and if he is put down, the rights of the states go down with him.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. The Southern Times announces the death of the Honorable Judge NOTT, President of the Court of Appeals of South Carolina. Judge NOTT's great legal reputation and high personal standing in society will make his departure, from among his fellow citizens and friends, a great public and private bereavement. The elevated character which the decisions of that Court (of which he was so distinguished and valuable a member) acquired for themselves, throughout the states of the Union, afford the strongest evidence of the high order of talents with which he was gifted, and of the extent of his legal wisdom and experience.

"Pallida mors æquus pulsat pede Pauperum tabernas, regumque terras."

Since we published the information, we received from Mr. Wm. B. Wilson, that he had produced twenty two stalks from one grain of wheat, one head of which contained one hundred grains, &c. one of our patrons from the country of high respectability, Mr. Johnston, informed us, that he had produced on his farm, one hundred and twenty heads of wheat from one grain, each head containing about eighty grains, well filled. Mr. Wm. H. Haynes, another of our patrons, informs us, very exultingly, since his predial capacity had been doubted by some of his neighbors, that he has had, for ten days past, a plentiful supply of full grown roasting ears.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS, &c. Having disposed of the establishment of the *Western Carolinian*, and being desirous of entering upon public duties abroad, as soon as practicable,—the undersigned requests all who are indebted to him for Newspapers, Advertisements, &c. to make payment as soon as possible. Those who have paid in advance, will be supplied with the Paper by Messrs. Jones & Craige. Moneys due the undersigned, may be transmitted to him by mail. PHILLO WHITE. June 25th, 1830.

James B. Gardner.—We find in the last Telegraph, a very able and spirited appeal to the public, by James B. Gardner, who was nominated to the Senate as Register of the Land Office at Tiffin, Ohio, and was rejected. He charges his rejection upon Jacob Burnet, a Senator from that State, who, he says, traduced his character in the secret Senate of the U. States in an unwarrantable manner. His only object, seems to be, to clear his character of the imputations cast upon it; and, after stating the causes of his rejection, he uses the following very spirited language.

I refrain from that language, which conscious injury, inflicted in the most covert manner, dictates. My only object is to bring my accuser before my fellow-citizens and his constituents. I therefore call on you, Jacob Burnet, to repeat before the people of Ohio and the United States the charges and specifications you

made against me in the Senate. Such as an honorable man, you cannot refuse. If they are true, you can prove them to be so. You will then stand before your constituents in the attitude of one who dares to encounter the responsibility of doing his duty. You will most effectually accomplish my destruction, which you have appeared to think essential to the public good. If your course in the Senate has been dictated only by justice and public good, you have, therefore, nothing to fear from its exposure. But if your charges be false, and your motives hatred and revenge, then you will shrink from the test of a public scrutiny. You will still attempt to hide behind the covert of senatorial secrecy and irresponsibility, brooding, like a spirit of darkness, over the ruin you have occasioned.

We don't know how Judge Burnet will avoid answering such a direct appeal. If he does not substantiate his *error charges*, we will be confirmed in the belief, we already entertain, that his rejection was a part of that system of proscription, which marked the course of some of our Senators against those who were so unfortunate as to be editors. Mr. Gardiner was an editor, a bold and fearless editor; he was also a member of the Senate of Ohio, and an opponent of Judge Burnet's.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. FEDERALISM ILLUSTRATED. Mr. Webster, who gives the tone to the National Republican party, has declared the old Federal party defunct, dead and buried. It is true, there is a party holding precisely the same doctrines; acting on precisely the same principles; and consisting of precisely the same persons—but still it is not the Federal party, it is the National Republican party.—This reminds us of a fact which occurred not a hundred years ago, in our presence, at a county court.

A certain John Smith detected in various acts of swindling, deception and roguery, ran away, and passed under the name of John Brown, at the same time causing a report to be circulated that John Smith had died. He was, however, afterwards recognized, and arraigned for his offences, when he denied his name most stoutly, and insisted that John Smith was dead and buried and that he was John Brown.—"Ah," said an honest Dutchman, one of the witnesses, "dat may be, but a snake is a snake, viddy you call him a copper-head or haubard rattlesnake."

OBITUARY. Died, on the 22nd inst. aged upwards of thirty years, at his father's residence, in Iredell county, of an affection of the liver, Mr. David DUNLAP, Post Master at Bethany Church, and for a number of years a member of the Presbyterian Church in that neighborhood. During an illness of four weeks, which he sustained with christian submission, he gave very satisfactory evidence that the formation of his eternal hope was Christ, the Rock of ages, whom he found supporting him in the prospect of dissolution and enabling him, not only, to acquiesce in the Divine will, but also to desire his departure and be with his Redeemer. Mr. Dunlap has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss in his departure from this world. [Communicated.]

ALE. 150 Bottles of Fresh Albany Ale, just received, and for sale, by AUSTIN & BURNS. Salisbury, June 29th, 1830. 26f

2 or 3 Journeymen Tailors, WHO are good workmen, and steady men, will find constant employment, and liberal wages, on application to the subscribers in Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. LOWRY & LOCKE. Statesville, June 30th, 1830. 3128

More New and Cheap Books. TURNER & HUGHES, at the North Carolina Commission Book Store, two doors above the Post Office, have on hand at all times a general assortment of Books, embracing nearly every thing in the various departments of Science, Literature, Stationary and Engravings. Public, private and social Libraries, and those who buy to sell again furnished at unusually low prices. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The following are among the works, just received: 50 Copies Webster's Dictionary abridged, in one vol. Royal octavo, price 36. "In laying this work before the public in its present form, no efforts have been spared to make it a complete defining and pronouncing Dictionary for general use. About 16,000 words and between 30 and 40,000 definitions are contained in this Dictionary, which are not to be found in any similar work."

Henry's Exposition of the Bible, in Calf and Sheep bindings, in 6 large 8 vols. with a preface by Doctor Alexander, and recommended by the most distinguished Clergy and Laity of the different denominations.

It is peculiar for its deeply spiritual thoughts and absence from sectarian bias. Cruden's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures, complete in one super royal 8vo. vol. re-printed from the Last London Edition, on superfine paper and new type. Upwards of six thousand errors existing in the London Copy have been corrected in the edition now announced.

Octavo Bibles for family use and aged persons—the handiest ever printed.

Bishop Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures. Clarke's and Scott's Commentaries, late editions. English Common Law Reports, and many others, embracing works of Law, Medicine, History, Theology, Miscellany, Novels, &c. Raleigh, June 4, 1830. 26f

Negroes Wanted. THOMAS MULL, Jr. who has purchased about 30 negroes, for which blood money will be given in cash. He will always be found in Salisbury. Those who wish to call would do well to call on him or send him a few lines. Salisbury July 1st, 1830. 26f

Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

In the town of Concord (formerly owned by T. V. Canon) where he will be grateful for patronage. He pledges himself to use every exertion to make travellers comfortable. His tables shall be attended with attentive waiters—his table and bar with the best the market can afford. KIAN P. HARRIS. Concord, June 30, 1830. 3127

Clock for Sale.

THE subscribers have a first rate Brass Clock, which they will sell low. HAMPTON & PALMER.

THOMAS MULL, Jr. & ROBERT MULL have mutually dissolved their partnership in the purchase and sale of negroes. Salisbury July 1st, 1830. 26f

One Cent Reward.

RE ANWAY from the subscriber, on the 23rd of May, 1830, an intended fugitive boy, by the name of Levi Mink, who is about eighteen years of age; has red hair and red complexion. All persons are warned against harboring said absconding apprentice. AQUILLA CHESHER. Rowan county, June 30, 1830. 26f

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Salisbury, N. Carolina, 1st day of July, 1830.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Thomas Abbs            | Amelia Haden          |
| Mary Adams             | Elizabeth Haden       |
| P. Arnold              | Elizabeth Henderson   |
| William Adreton        | William Harris        |
| Geo. L. Baker          | B. D. Haden           |
| Nathan Brown           | John H. Hart          |
| Lucille Barr           | Thomas Hall           |
| John Bead              | A. Hall               |
| Doct. John Beckwith    | John Hall             |
| John Bam               | Margaret Hupat        |
| Mrs. Sarah Butler      | John Harp             |
| Hiram Bostright        | Joseph Irvin          |
| Wm. Bracken            | Sam'l Jeter           |
| Jacob Baker            | Rufus H. Johnston     |
| Patrick Barry          | Daniel Kerr           |
| Wm. Buford             | Ed. Kinnell           |
| Wm. Baber              | Mary Kiorbright       |
| Mrs. Peggy Brown       | James Kincaid         |
| Elias Barber           | Robert Lister         |
| William Brandon        | Henry G. Lamer        |
| Austen Bradshaw        | Jacob Link            |
| Thomas Brabin          | Mary Lamb             |
| Jacob Coughanout       | John Lepts            |
| Henry Coun             | Henry Leonard         |
| Willis Collins         | Edward Moller         |
| Rev. Robt. L. Caldwell | John Meghee           |
| Wm. D. Calcut          | James Mumford         |
| Thomas Chaffin         | Jas. & Levy McKenlie  |
| Wm. McCousins          | David Mumkin          |
| Ransom Cook            | Jane Martin           |
| Nathan Chaffin         | Joseph Moore          |
| Jacob Cruble           | Wm. Maginney          |
| James Couch            | Ann Owens             |
| Daniel Coleman         | James Owens           |
| John A. J. Cambell     | Rev. Josiah H. Fowles |
| Barnabas Crosby        | Jacob Paul            |
| Charles Caton          | Hy. or D. Peck        |
| Jacob Coon             | Leahus J. Peck        |
| Thomas Deadman         | Charlotte G. Rhodes   |
| Mary Dent              | John T. Reed          |
| Joseph Dobbins         | Robert O. Rumble      |
| Mary Dodd              | Sam'l. P. Rawls       |
| Arthur Davis           | Nichl. Robinson, Jr.  |
| Anderson Ellis         | Daniel Rough          |
| John Earnhardt         | Benj. W. Simmons      |
| Joel Ellis             | Thos. J. Starr        |
| Jacob Freese           | Peter Swink           |
| Joseph Forcum          | David Steward         |
| Thomas Forebee         | William Stoker        |
| William Fultz          | Henry Sloan           |
| Lewis & Jno. Fouts     | William Sims          |
| Sec'y. Fulton Lodge    | Summa Swink           |
| John L. Graham         | Wm. S. Simonted       |
| Henry B. Gleason       | Wm. P. Stockton       |
| Thomas Gheen           | Meredeth Thurston     |
| John Gardner           | Thomas Turner         |
| F. R. Gibson           | William Taylor        |
| John Gibbons           | Jos. E. Todd          |
| Albert R. Garnett      | Augustus Willis       |
| John Gumber            | Dr. E. W. Wolcott     |
| Joseph Graham          | Cosey Wade            |
| Wm. P. Graham          | A. E. Warner          |
| Dr. Rich'd. Graham     | Daniel Webb           |
| Thomas Holme           | Wm. Williams          |
| Wesley Harris          | Dr. J. Wilson.        |
| John Hughes            |                       |
| Leonard Highlig        |                       |
| Peter Heltterbrand     |                       |
| Pleasant Henderson     |                       |
| James Hamilton         |                       |

NEW-YORK CHEAP CLOAK Manufactory.

THE subscriber Manufactures, for the Southern and Western trade, and keeps constantly on hand, a very large Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's CLOAKS, made of every description of Silk and Stuff Goods, purchased expressly for the purpose, at the lowest auction prices. These Cloaks are made in the best style, by persons who have had several years experience in the business, and will be sold, by the quantity, on liberal terms, at prices that will probably make them as safe and profitable a purchase as any description of Goods that can be purchased in this market. 3028.

F. J. CONANT.

184 Naiden Lane, corner of Green at N. York. F. J. C. also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, for sale, by the quantity, a large and complete assortment of STOCKS, of every description, warranted made of the best of materials, and in the handomest style.



## POETRY.

### TRIUMPHANT MUSIC.

Where'er and whither bear'st thou up my  
O'er wings, through every plane, that  
It hath no dream of misery to inherit—  
Be still, triumphant Harmony! be still!  
Thou art the spirit of earth, thus proudly  
With rich sounds of joy; it is but pain  
To meet no high, yet find on high some dwell-  
ing.  
To seek no fast, to heavenly again!  
No search for each? Yes, to young chaste  
On his own battlefield at set of sun,  
With his sword country's banner o'er him flying,  
Well might'st thou speak of Fame's high  
guardian won.  
No search for each? Yes, for the martyr  
leaving  
O'er victorious Death serenely on,  
For patriot by his rescued altar bleeding,  
Thou hast a voice in each majestic tone.  
But speak not thus to one whose heart is beating  
Against life's narrow bound, in conduct vain!  
For Jesus, for joy, high hope and rapturous  
greeting,  
Thou wait'st lone thing—be hushed exulting  
strain  
Be hushed, or breathe of grief! of exile yearnings  
Under the willows of the stranger shore;  
Breathe of the soul's untold and restless burn-  
ing,  
For looms, tears, footsteps that return no more.  
Breathe of deep love—a lonely vigil keeping  
Through the night hours of a wasted health  
in place,  
With thoughts and sad like faded rose leaves  
heaping.  
In the shut heart, at once a tomb and shrine.  
Or pass as if thy spirit notes some sighing  
From worlds beneath some blue Elysian sky:  
Breathe of repose, the pure, the bright, the  
undying  
Of joy no more—bewildering Harmony.

## Worthy of Attention!

COWAN & REEVE are now receiving and  
opening at their Store, Wood Grove in  
Bacon county, 23 miles west of Salisbury a gen-  
eral assortment of  
**New Fashionable and Cheap  
GOODS.**

Selected by J. J. Reeves of the above firm, and  
brought for Cash from the latest importations in  
N. York and Philadelphia. All of which they  
are determined to sell as low as any Goods of  
the same quality can be bought in this section  
of the country. Their assortment consists of

**Dry Goods, Hard Ware,  
Cutlery and Groceries**  
of all descriptions usually kept in Stores. Their  
friends and customers are invited to call, exam-  
ine and judge for themselves. C. & R.  
June 1st, 1830. 3mt34

Cowan & Reeves, respectfully beg leave to  
return their sincere thanks for the liberal pa-  
trons they have heretofore received from their  
friends and customers, and hope by close at-  
tention and steady habits to merit a continuance  
of the same.

## Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing  
one hundred NEGROES, for which they  
will pay a liberal price in cash. Application  
may be made, either by letter or in person, to  
JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE  
in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times  
to accommodate those who may wish to ex-  
change Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,  
JOSIAH HUIE.  
June 22d, 1830. 25

## Valuable Establishment

FOR SALE.  
THE subscriber of-  
fers his establish-  
ment in Lincoln county  
for sale, lying on Crow-

der's Creek, on the main road leading from  
Salisbury to Spartanburg Court House, South  
Carolina, 6 miles from Fullenwider's Furnace,  
17 miles from Lincolnton and 21 miles from  
Yorkville, South Carolina, due north, contain-  
ing 1000 Acres of land, of which 100 are now  
under cultivation. Also, the Iron Works are in  
complete operation, Saw-Mill, Blacksmith shop  
and all necessary buildings.

The Establishment abounds in the gray, mag-  
netic, and red hot iron Ores, which are deemed  
inexhaustible, by superior judges and surpassed  
by none for their quality. The portage is easy  
and convenient. A yoke of oxen are sufficient  
to part the Coal and Ore to the forge for the  
daily consumption. There has also been discov-  
ered, recently, GOLD in considerable quantities,  
which bids fair to be valuable. This is in the  
gold region of the celebrated King's Mountain  
mines, 4 miles distant, and for which is sur-  
passed by no situation in this vicinity. Those who  
feel desirous of undertaking in the business  
would do well to call on the subscriber and view  
the premises, and hear the conditions, as he  
feels anxious to remove to the Western part.  
A good bargain can be had.

MOSES T. ABERNATHY.  
June 5, 1830. 4128

## Catawba Navigation Comp'y.

A General meeting of the stockholders of the  
N. Carolina Catawba Navigation Company  
will be held at Lincolnton, on the 19th of July  
next. The stockholders are earnestly request-  
ed to attend, either in person, or by proxy.  
The settlement of the outstanding debts of the  
company, and the appointment of officers, are  
among the objects of the Meeting. The Naviga-  
tion of the river being new open to the State  
line, it becomes exceedingly important that the  
future operations of the company should be de-  
termined at this meeting.

ISAAC T. AVERY, President, &c.  
May 24th, 1830. 4126

## Partnership.

THE Partnership and Commission business of  
Henry W. Conner will be continued by the  
subscribers, under the firm of H. W. Conner &  
Co. from this date.

6129 HENRY W. CONNER,  
JOHN P. TAMPLET.  
Charleston, June 1, 1830.

## More New & Fashionable GOODS.

THE subscriber still continues to keep up a  
large and full supply of almost every kind of  
**GOODS.**

suitable to all seasons of the year: And is  
now receiving and opening, at his Store in  
Salisbury, additional supplies of the latest im-  
portations, selected by himself, with care, and  
bought on the best terms for cash, part in Phil-  
adelphia, but principally in New York: Which  
are offered on the lowest terms for cash, or on a  
short credit to punctual customers. The pub-  
lic are invited to call, examine, and judge for  
themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.  
Salisbury, April, 1230. 3mt28

J. M. Respectfully begs leave to return his  
unfeigned thanks, for the very liberal and dis-  
tinguished patronage he has been so highly  
honoured with, by a discerning public; and  
hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a con-  
tinuance of the same.

## New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.  
R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE,

having formed a copartnership in the  
Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg  
leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of  
Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they  
have just returned from New-York and Phila-  
delphia, with a beautiful assortment of

**New Style, Fancy and Staple  
GOODS,**  
which have been selected from the latest im-  
portations, and will be offered at a very small  
advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call  
and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 3, 1830. 14

## No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and  
A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands  
of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would  
advise those interested, to call on him before ten  
days before May Court. A. TORRENCE.  
April 17th, 1830. 15

## NEW CHEAP STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.  
W. H. Hackett, and Samuel Lemly,

HAVING formed a Copartnership in the  
Mercantile Business, under the firm of  
Hackett & Lemly, beg leave to inform their  
friends and the public, that they are now re-  
ceiving and opening, in the House lately occu-  
pied by Daniel H. Cress, on Main street, direct-  
ly opposite J. Murphy's, a general and hand-  
some assortment of

**ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.**  
purchased for cash, in New-York and Phila-  
delphia, of the latest importations: Which they  
will sell as low as Goods can be had in this part  
of the country. They respectfully invite their  
acquaintance, and all who may wish to exam-  
ine their stock, to call and satisfy themselves,  
as to the quality of the goods, the lowness of  
the prices, and the variety of the assortment.

Salisbury, May 5th, 1830. 17

N. B. Hackett & Lemly have a lot back of  
their store, and opposite Mowry's Blacksmith's  
Shop, provided for the accommodation of their  
friends, with racks and troughs, convenient for  
hitching and feeding horses.

## Windsor Chair & Bed-Stead MAKING.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs the  
public, that he has, and will continue to  
keep on hand, a large supply of high, half-high,  
and low

**BED-STEADS,**  
interior to none in this country. Also, he intends  
to keep on hand, a full supply of elegant well  
made

**Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c.**  
warranted to be of good timber and well made.  
The subscriber will shortly have

**SIDEBOARDS & BUREAUS.**  
Orders from a distance will meet with punc-  
tual attention; and all kind of repairs, in his  
line, will meet with due attendance.

His terms will be accommodating. Country  
produce will be taken in part pay for work.  
The subscriber returns his acknowledgements  
for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore  
received, and hopes to merit a continuance of  
public patronage. WM. R. HUGHES.  
Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

Wanted, a Journeyman at the above bu-  
siness: a good workman will meet with con-  
stant employ, and liberal wages.

## Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and  
the public generally, that he has removed  
his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by  
Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by  
Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop, on  
Main street, the west side, a few doors from the  
Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where  
he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

**TAILORING,**  
after the newest fashions, and on the shortest  
notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of  
Clothing in the first rate style, having in his  
employ six or seven first rate workmen, which  
enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be  
done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be  
most faithfully executed, according to directions,  
and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions  
from Philadelphia and New-York; which will  
enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the  
most approved style. 15  
Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

## Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.  
WILL be sold at Wilkesboro' in  
the county of Wilkes, to the  
highest bidder at public outcry on  
the first Tuesday in August next, all  
of that well known and valuable  
Tract of Land lying in a body on the waters of  
the Yadkin and Reddies Rivers, one mile North  
of Wilkesboro' having the one half of a valuable  
mill seat attached to it, said premises formerly  
belonged to Chapman Gordon, late of said coun-  
ty, deceased. The terms of sale are, three in-  
stalments, one on the 25th December, 1830,  
when possession will be given, the other two,  
equal annual payments thereafter.

JAMES M. GORDON,  
June 2nd, 1830. 7131

## New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN  
HAS the pleasure of announcing to his  
friends, customers, and the public in gen-  
eral, that he is now opening, at his old stand in  
Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

**New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,**  
direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-  
York, and selected by himself, from the latest im-  
portations for the Spring of 1830: Which he  
offers as low as any Goods of the same quality  
can be bought in this market. His assortment  
comprises every article usually kept in Stores.  
Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and  
judge for themselves. 18  
Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

## Hampton & Palmer.

HAVE formed a copart-  
nership, as Watch  
and Clock Makers, Silver-  
smiths and Jewellers, for  
the purpose of carrying on  
the business, in all its va-  
rious branches, in the town  
of Salisbury. They occu-  
py the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton,  
adjoining his dwelling—on Main street, 6 or 7  
doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair all kinds of Watch-  
es, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them  
to perform well: And are prepared to manufac-  
ture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descrip-  
tions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles,  
Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance  
will be promptly executed, and safely returned  
according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept  
constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.  
JAMES B. HAMPTON,  
JOHN C. PALMER.  
Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful ac-  
knowledgements to the public, for the liberal  
patronage hitherto extended to himself individu-  
ally; and respectfully asks a continuance of it  
to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B.  
Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to  
liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as  
his new arrangement makes it necessary old  
scores should be settled up.

## A Neat Dwelling.

IN the town of Salisbury, for sale.  
THIS property is pleasantly situated  
in the most agreeable part of the  
town, and is very suitable for a small  
family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very  
good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The  
terms can be made easy, as the most of the pur-  
chase money can be paid by note in the Bank.  
on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons  
wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Aile-  
mong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is au-  
thorised to make title), and the terms can be  
known. H. C. JONES.  
Feb'y. 20th, 1830. 08

## Notice.

THE Editors of the Richmond Whig, Rich-  
mond Enquirer and National Intelligencer,  
are requested to stop an advertisement, signed  
by me, for a Teacher, to take charge of a school  
in this place, and to forward their accounts for  
payment. STEPHEN L. FERRAND.  
June 22nd, 1830. 251f

## To Gold Miners.

THE subscriber having obtained a Patent in  
the year 1827, for Mills for grinding and  
washing Ore of Gold and other metals, and his  
plan having been generally adopted, deem it ne-  
cessary to caution the public against using sim-  
ilar Mills without his consent. The subscriber  
thinks it unnecessary to give any description of  
his Mills, as they are in operation in various  
parts of the State. His Patents embrace Branch  
and Ridge Gold. Liberal terms will be con-  
ceded to all who make early application for rights,  
and every information given on application.

WM. H. FOLGER.  
Charlotte, N. C. 5129  
ICP The Yorkville Pioneer, Greensborough  
Patriot and Raleigh Register, will insert the  
above advertisement in their respective papers  
for one month, and forward their accounts for  
payment. W. H. F.  
June 22nd, 1830. 251f

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS, sometime heretofore, a Power  
of Attorney was given to Genl. James  
Wellborn, of the County of Wilkes and State of  
North Carolina, by David Campbell and Jane  
Campbell his Wife, of Wilson county, and State  
of Tennessee, in relation to the estate, both real  
and personal, which said Jane derived from her  
father Hugh Montgomery, deceased, of Salis-  
bury, N. Carolina; which said power gave said  
Wellborn full authority to convey, &c. And  
whereas, said David and Jane have transferred  
their interest in said estate to William Mont-  
gomery Cowan, Mary Purnel McWhirter his  
wife, Margaret Lavinia Campbell, and Joseph  
Warren Campbell, together with full power to  
revoke said Power of Attorney given to said  
Wellborn: And whereas, I am authorized by  
said William Montgomery Cowan, Mary Purnel  
McWhirter, Margaret Lavinia Campbell, and  
Joseph Warren Campbell, to act for them in re-  
lation to the above business: I hereby, for my-  
self and for the above named persons, revoke  
the Power of Attorney given to said Wellborn,  
and refuse to ratify or confirm any act which  
said Wellborn may hereafter do by virtue of its  
authority.

SAMUEL C. McWHIRTER, Agent, &c.  
May 31st, 1830. 7128e

## WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville.  
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at  
the Wagon Yard, where every con-  
venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make  
them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25  
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the  
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and  
shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery  
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confection-  
ary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers,  
in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfort-  
able style.—Fayetteville, April 1st 1828. 11

## Cabinet Makers, Wanted.

ONE or two of the above named, that have  
made suitable proficiency in their profes-  
sion, and can come well recommended, may get  
steady employment by calling on the subscriber  
at his shop in Charlotte, N. C.

G. H. NICHOLS.  
3486

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his cus-  
tomers, and the public, that he has  
**REMOVED HIS STORE**  
into a new and spacious building, just finished  
and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to  
any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned  
and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.,  
on Main street a few doors from the Court-House,  
west side: Where the subscriber hopes to re-  
ceive calls from his old customers, and all others  
who are desirous of buying

**Cheap Goods, & Good Goods!**  
He is receiving, at short intervals, direct from  
Philadelphia and New-York, a well selected and  
complete assortment of

**Spring and Summer GOODS,**  
well adapted to this market, and purchased en-  
tirely for cash, which will enable him to sell  
very cheap for CASH, or on time to responsible  
customers. Among his stock, will be found a  
complete assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**  
**Hard-Ware, Groceries,**  
**Cutlery, Domestic, &c.**  
Those who wish to purchase good and cheap  
Goods, will please call, examine, and judge for  
themselves.

**DANIEL H. CRESS.**  
Dec. 4th, 1829. 97

N. B. The manufacturing of Drills and Tin  
Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edward  
Cress, will hereafter be carried on by the sub-  
scriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or  
manufacture to order.

**Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,**  
made of the best materials, and in the most sub-  
stantial and fashionable style of workmanship;  
and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch  
of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

**D. H. CRESS.**  
June 7th, 1830. 22

## Salisbury Female Academy.

AN Institution, under the above title, for Fe-  
males exclusively, will be commenced on  
Monday, July 19, 1830.

The course of instruction will include Spell-  
ing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English  
Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes,  
History, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy,  
Astronomy and Belles Lettres; Music, vocal  
and instrumental; Drawing, and Painting, will  
form a separate department.

Aware of the indispensable necessity of pro-  
portioning the number of instructors to that of  
pupils, the subscriber, as Principal, pledges him-  
self to employ a competent assistant as soon as  
his school exceeds twenty, and another for every  
additional twenty.

The charges for tuition will be regulated by  
those which have heretofore prevailed in this  
section of the State.

Arrangements will be made, as soon as possi-  
ble, for the reception of Boarders by the Prin-  
cipal; they can be received immediately, on  
moderate terms, into respectable families.

**GEO. L. BAKER.**  
June 7th, 1830. 22

## Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale  
thirty or forty thousand acres  
of Land, situated in Ashe county,  
N. C. adjoining Burke county on  
the south, and the Tennessee line  
on the west and north. This land is surveyed  
off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each,  
and the quality of each tract is certified to by  
the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey  
which may be seen on application to Mr. Wiley  
in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton,  
Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to  
subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A  
large portion of this land is as good as any in  
the State. Lead ore has been discovered on  
different parts of the survey; and gold has been  
found adjacent to it: the climate is the most  
healthy and delightful in the world; and at no  
very distant day, this mountain region of North  
Carolina must become the favorite part of the  
state; the land is well timbered, and finely wa-  
tered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be  
sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 30  
cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The  
payments may be made in four yearly instal-  
ments with interest until paid; and the subscri-  
ber will give bond to make title on payment of  
the money and interest.

So favorable an opportunity for obtaining  
good and cheap farms, was never before offer-  
ed in this state. The title to the land is in-  
disputable; warrants deeds will be given to  
purchasers. Application for further informa-  
tion, and for purchasing any part of these lands,  
can be made to Mr. Wiley in Salisbury, Mr. C.  
C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. For-  
ney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

**JOHN BROWN.**  
December 14th, 1829. 1000f

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000  
acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood coun-  
ties. Many of these lands contain some of the  
most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short  
time the subscriber will be prepared to lease  
some of these tracts to companies who might be  
disposed to work the valuable mines of iron,  
lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He  
has already leased out some of the tracts, and  
has made fair offers for the sale of others. Any  
part of these lands will be sold, very low; and  
warrants titles made to purchasers. J. Brown.

Rowan county, May Sessions, 1830.

**WILLIAM C. BYRD** vs John A. Chaffin:  
Original Attachment levied, &c. It ap-  
pearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the  
Defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant  
of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his  
attorney; It is ordered by the Court that pub-  
lication be made for six weeks in the Western  
Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for said John A.  
Chaffin, to be and appear before the Justices of  
our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to  
be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court  
House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in August  
next, then and there to reply or plead, other-  
wise judgment final will be entered against him  
for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Jno.  
Giles clerk of our said court at his office, the  
third Monday in May, 1830. 6:58  
**JOHN GILES, c. c.**

## Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill,  
for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.  
June, 1830. 21

## BLANKS

Of every description, neatly printed, and  
kept for sale at this Office.

## No Combination and a Free Trade.

EARTHEN WARE & LOOKING GLASSES.  
THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.  
Importers, 88 Water-Street, N. York.

OFFER for sale 1,000 Packages Earthenware,  
Glass, China and Looking Glasses, com-  
prising the most complete assortment ever offer-  
ed in this market, and which will be resold to  
the Country Merchant at the lowest prices in  
consequence of having refused to join the  
Combination for regulating the prices of Croch-  
ery, in this city, we have been made the sub-  
jects of a most intolerant persecution, the ef-  
fect of which is nothing less than our entire ruin  
and expulsion from the trade, our characters have  
been assailed as men of integrity and fair deal-  
ing, our credit as a house of responsibility im-  
peached and every endeavor made to ruin us,  
and to crown the whole our importations through  
the regular channels have been all stopped, (as  
consequence of threats thrown out to the Man-  
ufacturers in England) so that we have been  
obliged to employ Agents in Liverpool to make  
our purchases in such a manner that our names  
would not appear in the transaction—all the  
facilities attendant upon obtaining credit for our  
importations are denied to us, and nothing but  
cash in Liverpool will obtain for us our needed  
supplies of ware.—We are suffering these hard-  
ships in the cause of the Merchant and Con-  
sumer of this description of goods, no less than  
our own, and to them, as our last resort, we come  
for aid and assistance; so long as we are en-  
abled to sustain ourselves against more than forty  
men, who have combined to bring about our  
ruin in this unheard of manner, we will continue  
to sell our goods Free and independent at our  
own rates for Cash or approved city acceptance,  
only.

THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.  
88 Water Street, above Old-slip.

## A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, 35.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs  
twice a week, and goes through in two  
days each way. The accommodation is good.  
Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to  
Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury,  
will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and  
most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Pas-  
sengers who are travelling from Salisbury North,  
will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and  
Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and  
most expeditious route that can be travelled to  
the North, by two days. A passenger who  
travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of  
Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City,  
will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights  
out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep  
first rate Mail Coaches, and good gentle horses,  
and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare  
no pains in trying to render those who patronize  
him, comfortable and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this  
route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E.  
P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William  
H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wed-  
nesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in  
Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, 7 P. M. and  
will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday  
6 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday  
and Sunday at 7 P. M.

**GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.**  
June 14, 1830. 251f

## Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-  
zens of Davidson, and the adjacent coun-  
ties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop  
in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON  
GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United  
States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all  
others, by those who have tried them; and  
have found a ready sale throughout a large ex-  
tent of country. His prices shall be as reason-  
able as at any other shop in the Southern  
country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and  
Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the short-  
est notice, and in the most substantial manner,  
by the public's humble servant.

**HENRY A. CLINGAMON.**  
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

## An Estray.

STRAYED from the subscriber residing at  
Liberty Hill Kershaw District, S. C. in  
March last, a small dark mule lately purchased  
out of a drove